

VIRGINIA SCHOOL SYSTEM PRAISED

It Gets Especial Mention in Report of Carnegie Foundation.

HIGH SCHOOLS ADVANCE
Too Many Unnecessary Institutions Work to Disadvantage of Educational Standards.

New York, March 24.—"In general, the sense of public obligation to the cause of education appears to be stronger and more widespread than ever, but the time has plainly come when private and local initiative need more guidance from the public view of the State and of the nation."

Such was the conclusion reached by President Henry S. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in the annual report published to-night, reviewing the sixth year's work of the foundation.

The sum of \$526,000 was spent in retiring allowances and pensions during the year, the report shows.

The report covers the year ending September 30, 1911.

The endowment at that time to \$12,123,000, comprising Mr. Carnegie's original gift of \$10,000,000 in 1905, an accumulation from income of \$1,123,000, and \$1,000,000 received in 1911 as the first instalment of Mr. Carnegie's additional gift of \$5,000,000 in 1908.

Of the income of \$500,000 for the year 1910-1911, \$250,000 was expended in retiring allowances and pensions, \$150,000 in general administration, and \$100,000 in educational publications. Fifteen recipients of allowances died during the year, including Professors Bowditch of Harvard, Conner of Cornell, Harrison, of Virginia, and March, of Lafayette. Thirty-one retiring allowances and seventeen widows' pensions were granted during the year, increasing the number in force to 373. The average annual payment being \$1,461, and the total distribution to date, \$1,746,000. All of the new allowances were granted to persons connected with institutions that are on the accepted list of the Foundation, other allowances proving inexpedient as expenditure had approximated the income, and as the accepted list has enlarged. This list now includes seventy-two universities, colleges and schools of technology, the University of Virginia having been added during the year.

Elected to Membership.
The presidents of Harvard University, Indiana University and Vassar College were elected to membership in the board of twenty-five trustees, which is composed of university and college presidents and members. Six grants have been made under the rule permitting allowances to presidents and other administrative officers after twenty-five years of service terminating before the age of sixty-five. The trustees rescinded it and established a new rule under which the foundation will continue to a professor when he reaches sixty-five, an allowance begun by his own institution at the expiration of twenty-five years of professional service or thirty years of teaching.

In discussing the business of the year, President Pritchett emphasizes the necessity of administering the income of the foundation strictly according to the rules that have been framed, and from a survey of the history of pension systems, urges upon the trustees a sense of obligation to their old and disabled professors at least equal to that shown by business corporations. The exchange of teachers conducted through the foundation and American teachers upon the continent during the year and received seven Prussian teachers in the United States, in both instances with gratifying results. A description of the publication of the foundation announces a study of medical education in Europe as in progress.

The second part of the report is a comprehensive survey by the president of educational progress and tendencies in the United States. It indicates that private and local educational initiative without guidance, and Federal and State grants without supervision are so wasteful financially and so hurtful educationally that agreement and co-operation must inevitably increase. A summary of the organization of the various types of educational systems shows a growing tendency towards State boards or commissions, that promises ultimately to prevent the chartering of fraudulent educational institutions like those in the United States, which the granting of public funds for private educational ventures as in Pennsylvania, and the subsidizing of educational competition as in various Southern and Western States. The great variation in educational efficiency that exists is shown to be unnecessary and wasteful. It is neither necessary nor desirable that some States should spend only one-eighth as much as others per capita for education, have only half as long a school year, enroll only half as large a proportion of their school children, and spend only one-fifth as much in educating each teacher. Recent educational legislation shows promise of improvement, but a broader view of the problems involved is imperative.

Prize for Virginia.
A better adjustment is developing between the colleges and the high schools. Many universities and colleges have advanced within ten years from competing with high schools, while other institutions, like Harvard, have broadened their entrance requirements so that they can meet by the average good high school. These changes help the whole educational system, so that in Virginia, for example, there are now ten times as many four-year high schools as there were in 1905. Unnecessary, however, continue to be developed for personal, local and denominational reasons, to the deterioration of educational standards and the withdrawal of support from necessary and worthy institutions. Students who should turn toward industrial training are attracted elsewhere through advertisements, scholarships and other expenditures, to the waste of their abilities and of public funds.

The increase in the number and size of postgraduate schools—20 per cent. in the last decade and ten-fold in the last thirty years—has been much greater than the natural need. Poor and pretentious graduate schools, conducted with the funds of undergraduate colleges and attended chiefly by subsidized students, often merely impair the appreciation of good undergraduate education.

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graduate teaching and hamper real research, through the multiplication of mechanical seminars, dissertations, and the like. The care and expense of a good graduate school is borne only by a few large universities.

Professional education also is hampered by an enormous duplication of facilities, resulting in great financial waste and often in a competition in low entrance requirements and poor instruction. Some States have four, five, seven and nine schools of law, each, and Pennsylvania has thirteen, five of these having less than forty students each. Fortunately the engineering societies and the foundation are now co-operating to bring about an elimination through insistence upon proper standards.

A bulletin of the foundation in 1910 described every one of the 160 medical schools in the United States and the present report lists twenty-two unworthy medical schools that have passed out of existence during the last year, unable to stand the light of publicity. An equal number of worthy institutions have made great advances.

In legal education there is an improvement in instruction and an increasing emphasis on better standards by authoritative bodies like the American Bar Association, but poor schools still turn out three times as many lawyers as the country needs, and one-half of our States have no adequate educational requirement for admission to the bar. The miscarriage of justice, the law's delays, the cost of litigation, public disregard of law and disrespect for the judiciary all proceed in no small degree from this multiplication of ill-trained lawyers. The bar is peculiarly responsible, since it alone of all professions practically fixes its own requirements for admission to practice.

In theological education the report points out a hitherto unnoticed increase in attendance since the recognized decline which terminated in 1905. A study of the attendance in theological seminaries disproves the claim that denominational colleges are the chief source from which students enter the ministry. In the colleges themselves there is a genuine rain in religious education, due to a decline in the severity of both doctrinal teaching and scientific opposition and to a new emphasis on the fundamentals of religious faith and living.

Politics still plays a large part in the appointment and dismissal of State university boards, presidents and professors and in lobbying for legislative funds. Public criticism of recent action of this sort in Kentucky and Oklahoma, however, indicates a movement toward more careful constitution of governing boards. The study of organized alumni also needs to be more carefully directed, so that instead of insisting on low athletic ideals, as recently in Michigan and Alabama, it shall become a real educational influence.

In general, the sense of public obligation to the cause of education appears to be stronger and more widespread than ever, but the time has plainly come when private and local initiative need more guidance from the public view of the State and of the nation. Education is the most important interest in any nation, and is nowhere so important as in a nation in which every citizen assumes full political responsibility.

RETURNS TO FACE SHOOTING CHARGE

Mrs. Daisy Opie-Grace Greeted by Great Crowd of Curious at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., March 24.—Mrs. Daisy Opie-Grace returned from Philadelphia to-night to be greeted at the station by one of the largest crowds ever assembled there to meet an incoming train. So great was the jam in the main corridors and train shed that Mrs. Grace was secretly taken through two trains to evade the curious and rushed to a waiting taxi.

Worn out by the excitement of the farewell to her relatives in Philadelphia and the long trip, Mrs. Grace was taken to a local hotel for the night, but later she will make more extended quarters pending her preliminary hearing on the charge of shooting her husband, Eugene Grace, which is set for next Thursday.

Mrs. Grace had not seen the interview given by her husband yesterday. News of her arrest was brought to Atlanta Hospital to his home at Newnan, and further than to ask about his condition after the trip, had no comment to make. Hereafter she has insisted that the statements coming from the hospital and attributed to her, have been concocted by members of his family and his attorneys. The repetition of the charges against her, in a direct interview from Grace, is expected to put a new aspect on the case.

According to Dr. Thomas S. Bailey, News of Grace has shown marked effects from his trip, and was in good spirits to-day. A stream of his fellow townsmen visited the sick room, and for the first time since he was shot on March 5 Grace talked freely and without reserve of the shooting. He reported as exceedingly bitter in his denunciations of his wife.

Grace will not be in condition to attend his wife's trial on Thursday, but Mrs. Grace is said to be anxious for the hearing, and her attorneys stated to-night they would insist on the trial proceeding on the date set.

TRAVELERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Delegates Are Appointed to State and National Conventions of Association.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED
Conditions Resulting From Recent Flood Discussed With View to Betterment.

Times-Dispatch Bureau,
5 Bollingbrook Street,
Telephone 1485.
Petersburg, Va., March 24.
The annual meeting of Post C. Travelers Protective Association, was held last night in the parlors of the Elks' Home. Officers were elected and delegates were appointed to the State convention of the order, which will be held in Suffolk May 17 and 18, and to the national convention, which will meet in Peoria, Ill., June 17.

The Officers Elected.
The officers elected are: President, James H. Bailey; Vice-President, T. F. Heath; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Prichard; Physician and Surgeon, Dr. J. R. Beckwith; Chaplain, Rev. E. P. Vandridge; Directors—T. J. Collins, T. P. Parsons, A. W. Gray, R. W. Prichard, O. W. Mattox, L. P. Robertson and H. L. Smith.

Chairmen of Committees.
Railroads, R. W. Prichard; Hotels, L. P. Robertson; Legislation, O. W. Mattox; News, W. T. Baugh; Employment, F. P. Thwaitt; Sick and Relief, S. M. Green, Jr.; Membership, J. E. Goodrich; Good Roads, W. W. Warren.

Delegates to State Convention.
R. T. Tucker, J. E. Goodrich, A. W. Gray, R. W. Prichard, D. M. Turner, W. T. Baugh, R. W. Prichard, T. P. Parsons, J. T. Collins, W. T. Tiller, W. L. Rabby, S. M. Green, Jr., S. J. Bryant, T. S. Beckwith, Houston Parham, H. L. Smith, O. W. Mattox, G. C. Rogers, Benjamin Harrison, S. B. Gill, Roane Rudin, F. M. Dalton, Frank Smith, Fred Picher.

The delegates to the national convention are S. M. Green, Jr., and W. Lee Rabby; alternates, W. T. Baugh and F. M. Dalton.

Conditions resulting from the recent flood were discussed, and a committee was appointed to appear before the Council and urge that steps be taken to better them. The reports of the officers for the past year showed that the post had done excellent work.

Resignation of a Pastor.
The Rev. M. W. Bloom, for four years past the pastor of the Matoca Baptist Church, Chesterfield county, has resigned as such, and his resignation has been reluctantly accepted. Mr. Bloom has accepted a call to the Meherin Baptist Church, in Lunenburg county. He did a great deal of good work in Chesterfield county, and his departure from that field is generally regretted.

Annual Missionary Meeting.
The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union of East Hanover Presbyterian by will be opened in Taber Street Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The address of the evening will be delivered by Rev. Charles H. Pratt. There will be a large delegation from Richmond and representatives from the churches throughout the presbytery.

There will be no contest in the city primary on April 2 for the Board of Aldermen in the Third, Fifth and Sixth Wards, and none for the Council in the Second and Third Wards, only the requisite number of candidates offering. But in the other wards there will be hot contests for both the Board and Council, three being more candidates than can be elected.

To Repair Damage.
Mayor Cameron and Secretary Martin, of the Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday addressed a letter to Colonel Patrick, of Norfolk, United States Engineer in charge of the Virginia Department of Harbors and Rivers, calling attention to the damage to the harbor caused by the washing away of the government dam during the recent flood. Sandbars have been formed to such an extent that vessels are unable to reach their wharves. It is expected that the government will not only repair the dam, but that it will dredge the harbor, which has been filled with sand, the result of the breaking of the government dam.

News Notes in Brief.
Secretary A. W. Walsh, of the Young Men's Christian Association, has returned to the city from Green Bay, Wis., where he was called some days ago by the death of his father.

William Fisher and Howard Wells, of this city, will leave for Panama this week.

A severe thunder storm occurred during the latter part of the night. The flashes of lightning were very brilliant and the thunder peals very loud.

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EXCESSIVE DRINK DROVES MAN CRAZY

Attempts to Murder Family, Wounds Officers and Then Ends Own Life.

Harrodsburg, Ky., March 24.—Insane from drink, Edward Moore attempted to murder his wife and family, seriously wounded two officers who went to the rescue, and then committed suicide at his home here early to-day.

According to his wife, Moore became violent about daylight, destroyed clothing and furniture, and aimed a gun at a man he saw through a window. His fourteen-year-old stepson, Frank Votaw, deflected the barrel, which so enraged Moore that he attacked members of the family. The boy heroically centred the madman's attention on himself by hurling a chair at Moore. The two ran out the door and neighbors summoned the police.

The appearance of Chief of Police William Davenport brought a battle between the officers and Moore, who retreated behind the swinging kitchen door. As the door swung to and fro the men fired, and Smith's light arm was shattered, while Davenport received a bullet just over the heart.

The officers retreated across the street, but when they returned to the attack they found Moore dying from a self-inflicted wound. On a table in the kitchen were three revolvers, a rifle, shotgun, bowie knife and 3,500 cartridges.

TRINITY NEWS NOTES.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Durham, N. C., March 24.—For the past several years the annual festival of the Chanticleer, the Trinity College annual, has been busy under the direction of Claude Bennett, editor-in-chief. The annual will be published in book form for final dispatch to the publishers. The book will be bound in dark green, and will contain, with the name and year stamped in gold, there will be 250 pages, including advertising matter and several steel engravings. The annual will be color printed and embossed with all of which will add greatly to the appearance of the book.

Mr. Neal and W. A. Cade, chief manager and marshal, respectively, from the Columbian and Hesperian Literary Societies, have announced the names of their assistants. The assistant managers will be E. L. Secret, E. A. Ellis and C. A. Burrus, from the sophomore class, and H. P. Evans, G. F. Alexander and O. C. Connolly, from the freshman class. The assistant marshals will be M. C. Terrell, H. L. Sherrod and James Cannon, Jr., from the sophomore class, and D. C. Lewis, E. H. Sykes and B. H. Conner, from the freshman class. The appointees are separate from the regular college marshals, who will officiate only at college functions during the year. These men will be on duty throughout the commencement exercises next June.

A preliminary preliminary contest to select the speakers to represent Trinity in the debate with Swathmore college, of Pennsylvania, last Tuesday afternoon, was held at the college. The University of South Carolina will represent Trinity in the contest. E. L. Secret, H. A. Cade and H. M. Ratcliffe, and W. E. Eller, alternate.

The question which will be fought out is:

"Resolved, That all corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be required to take out Federal charters, and that such corporations should be regulated by law prescribe, granted that such legislation is constitutional." The debate will be held some time in April at Greensboro.

Manager H. M. Ratcliffe, of the varsity track team, announces that the date of the interschool track meet, originally set for March 22, has been changed to March 25. Fourteen events will be pulled off, and immediately after the class meet the first three men in each event will be picked to work preparatory to the selection of the varsity team, which will represent Trinity at the State meet to be held in Raleigh, April.

At the last quarterly election of officers in the Hesperian Literary Society of Trinity college, the following men were chosen to serve the society during the following term: President, W. E. Eller; Vice-President, E. S. Bennett; Secretary, H. M. Ratcliffe; Treasurer, O. R. Kirkman; Chairman of Executive Committee, H. M. Ratcliffe; Members of Executive Committee, H. M. Ratcliffe, W. L. Wilson, Marshall, R. B. Wells; Chaplain, D. S. Chapman.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Fair in north-west, clearing and colder in east and south, portions Monday, Tuesday fair, warmer in west and central. North Carolina—Clearing and colder Monday, brisk to high west and north-west, Tuesday fair, warmer in interior.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.
12 noon temperature 45
3 P. M. temperature 49
Maximum temperature up to 8
Minimum temperature 51
P. M. 36
Mean temperature 44
Normal temperature 49
Deficiency in temperature 5
Excess in temperature 5
March 24—Deficiency in temperature 51
Rainfall last twenty-four hours92
Excess in rainfall since March 175
Accum. excess in rainfall since 1901 2.68
January 1 to March 24—Deficiency in temperature 59
Rainfall last twelve hours28

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At 3 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)
Place Ther. H. T. L. T. Weather.
Ashville 42 62 42 Rain
Atlanta 42 62 42 Rain
Atlantic City 40 44 40 Rain
Baltimore 42 62 42 Cloudy
Buffalo 39 52 39 Cloudy
Calgary 50 64 50 Cloudy
Charleston 62 68 62 Cloudy
Chicago 39 52 39 Cloudy
Cincinnati 46 62 46 Cloudy
Cleveland 42 62 42 Cloudy
Dallas 42 62 42 Cloudy
Denver 46 62 46 Cloudy
Detroit 42 62 42 Cloudy
Galveston 50 62 50 Clear
Hartford 42 62 42 Cloudy
Hayre 50 62 50 Clear
Jacksonville 62 72 62 Cloudy
Kansas City 38 48 38 Clear
Louisville 42 62 42 Cloudy
Montgomery 46 62 46 Cloudy
New Orleans 50 62 50 P. cloudy
New York 42 62 42 Rain
Norfolk 42 62 42 Cloudy
Oklahoma 36 46 36 Clear
Pittsburgh 32 42 32 Cloudy
Raleigh 42 62 42 Cloudy
St. Louis 22 32 22 Clear
St. Paul 32 42 32 Cloudy
San Francisco 62 72 62 Cloudy
Savannah 42 62 42 Cloudy
Spokane 40 62 40 Clear
Tampa 62 72 62 Cloudy
Washington 38 48 38 Rain
Wilmington 42 62 42 Cloudy
Wytheville 52 62 52 Cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
March 25, 1912.
Sun rises 6:08
Sun sets 6:28
Moon rises 1:08
Moon sets 1:28

CHINESE PIRATES ATTACK TEACHERS

One American Is Slain and Two Wounded and Robbed.

CONSULS ARE INVESTIGATING

Outbreak Said Not to Be Due to Any Antiforeign Feeling.

Ichang, Province of Hupeh, China, March 23.—(Delayed).—A telegram received here from Wushan, province of Szechwan, says that three Americans, Messrs. Hicks, Hoffman and Sheldon, who are presumed to be missionaries, were attacked while exploring the gorges in the Yangtze River in a boat, and all three were robbed and wounded.

Soldiers and a doctor have been dispatched from this city to Wushan, which is about seventy-five miles to the west on the Yangtze.

One Teacher Is Killed.
Peking, March 24.—The American legation here received a telegram today from E. Carlsson Baker, consul at Chung King, saying that three Americans attacked at Wushan are teachers. The consul says Mr. Hicks, whose home is in Oshkosh, was killed, and that his companions, though wounded, are taking his body to Ichang. The consul adds that the attack was made by pirates, and was not due to antiforeign hatred. Chinese gendarmes are pursuing the pirates.

The American legation here to-day telegraphed Roger S. Greene, consul-general at Hankow, to send Vice-Consul General J. F. Jamieson to Ichang to obtain further information concerning the attack upon the Americans.

The Kan-Su army arrived at Sian Fu, province of Shen-Si, on March 22, and the Chinese soldiers, fearing the Mohammedan troops would loot the city, began looting themselves. The Mohammedans retired. All foreigners are reported safe.

The representative of the Belgian financial syndicate will pay 3,000,000 taels (\$2,000,000) to the government to-morrow unless the powers interfere.

Consular reports received here say there has been considerable disorder at Chefoo. A dispatch from Tsinan, province of Shan-Tung, reports the looting by soldiers of all but two native banks at Tsin Chow Fu. Foreign property was not molested.

Conflict Inevitable.
Hongkong, March 24.—The powers have agreed to suppress fighting in the European quarter at Swatow in the future. A conflict with the Chinese seems inevitable, and Europeans are coming to Hongkong. The provinces of Kwang-Sai and Kwang-Tung are in a state of turmoil. Insurgents along the Canton River are defiant in spite of the gunboats.

The French steamer Paul Beau was attacked by pirates armed with modern rifles. The captain ordered full speed ahead, and the steamer crashed into a junk. Other junks threw grappling irons and the pirates began to clamber aboard. The captain and his officers opened fire and succeeded in driving the attacking party back. The steamer then pulled away from the junks.

Troops at Linchow, Kwang-Tung province, have received orders to be on hand to suppress any outbreak. They are ordered to kill their general and loot the city. A number of cannon on the docks at Hongkong were stolen last night. An American is suspected of being the gun runner, but he has made good his departure.

MANY DARK PLACES RECEIVING LIGHT

(Continued from First Page.)
be discussed until Wednesday. His supporters claim a safe majority for him. The progressive Republicans and Democrats who have attacked the Senator's election make no predictions, but promise to continue their fight.

Senator Lorimer's case comes to a vote before a special investigating committee on Wednesday, which his supporters claim will be a vote in his favor. They hazard no prediction as to the outcome in the Senate. The big fight will be made on the plea of the Senator's counsel, who holds that the Lorimer case was once decided by the Senate, and is not open to another investigation. Some of the Senators who were inclined to vote against him are said to be hesitating at the contention that no Senator can be tried twice for the same offense.

Leaders of both parties are making efforts to adjourn Congress before the national convention. In the House June 10 has been tentatively set as the date for which the leaders aim. Senate leaders are co-operating in this, and some of them have declared that it is the reason why Congress cannot adjourn by that time.

Germany's Naval History.
Now, this brings us down to Germany. Search your history and see how much German blood has been shed through her naval history and see if there is anything which would indicate that she has a just to strength to the present. It is true that the reports show that her men make good with their guns, probably not so good as the American gunners, but the real test would be in their fighting under fire. Have they the command to take charge of those ships and move them under fire, who have been through the trial in former scraps? presume you get what I am driving at. It is a matter of experience.

"It has not been long since I was aboard a German battleship, and I remember with much surprise and interest how the officers pointed out this 'scientific' appliance and another difficult looking apparatus. They were proud of them. In fact, Germany seems to be a country which is trying to set the pace for the rest of the world in originality. The Germans are proud of their originality."

Let us wonder how they would manipulate those "highly scientific" and original appliances with American or English gunners firing at them. That would be most interesting to know. I fancy they would have been an interesting demonstration of plain and simple appliances, had they been with Dewey.

This naval officer has practically the same opinion as nearly all the other old naval officers, that the Germans are more interested in the work of the United States Navy than in any other. He asserted that the Germans have repeatedly kept step, if not tried to outdo, the United States in the construction of battleships, and that they have built larger and attempted to build more effectively along the same lines as the United States.

One of the Very Best Numbers OF The Times-Dispatch

Will Be Out Next Sunday

THE MAN IN THE BOX, by Edwin Wildman, is a story of a man who couldn't find the woman he loved. When he does locate her, she quickly disappears. All in all, it is a rattling good story.

TRAINING ANIMALS TO EARN THEIR OWN LIVING is an occupation that has its fascinations as well as its dangers. Mary Ellen Velvin contributes an article in next Sunday's Magazine.

POVERTY RUBS ELBOWS WITH RICHES "On a Park Bench." Guy Arthur Jamieson, in a story of that title, touches the heart strings.

THOSE WHO NEVER COME BACK—What became of Dorothy Arnold? Life is full of instances where people mysteriously disappeared, and the world will never know whether or not they tried to come back. Laura Crozer writes about them next Sunday.

A MINISTER WHO MARRIED A SNAKE CHARMER would naturally have troubles of his own. THIS one did. And his troubles were not all of the congregational kind, either.

HUSTLING JIM, by whose comings and goings certain people set their watches, once worked for 75 cents a day in a machine shop. Now he's a master of finance and one of America's big bankers. Want to know more about him? Buy THE TIMES-DISPATCH next Sunday and read the story about him in the series, "When They Were Twenty-One."

The Sunday Times-Dispatch ORDER NOW

which adopts a policy, even under State direction, that makes against interstate movement of commerce, must do so with its eyes open and fully conscious of its responsibilities to the Federal law which guards commerce among the States against discrimination."

Authority Transcended.
Commissioner Clements, in his dissenting opinion, maintains that the commission has transcended its authority. He urges that the situation which has developed between Louisiana and Texas, "can only be reached by additional legislation," and that the commission, in its decision has usurped the powers of Congress.

Commissioner Harlan dissented from the majority on substantially the same grounds.

Commissioner McChord dissents radically from the majority, intimating directly that, in view of the approaching determination of the Minnesota, Kentucky and other State ratification cases by the United States Supreme Court, the commission ought not to assert such principles as are embodied in the present case. He declares that the conclusions reached are "both erroneous and unnecessary."

"My position is that this commission should confine itself within the four corners of the law of its creation, usurping neither the legislative function of the Congress nor the judicial power of the courts."

"Great Britain has a great naval history. She has been mistress of the sea, and to-day is prepared to protect her property. Great Britain always has been a water-fighting nation, was so small, and her home territory was so small, and the navy was so progressive while there was opportunity to grasp new territory. That is why she has been so successful. She is ready to fight on the ocean, and she has fought on the ocean with much valor."

"The Russians, Chinese and Turks have done little in the age of the sea, and a sea-fighting nation, but that has all swept aside by the United States in one swift stroke. Italy is now prepared to show a good fight, but it is doubtful if she would be one, two, three with any of the great countries with great navies."

"Japan, a new world power, has done little fighting on the sea, but the little fighting she has done has proved that her navy was well commanded and scientifically managed in spite of the fact that her fighting was principally against China, which never had naval strength."

"Now, this brings us down to Germany. Search your history and see how much German blood has been shed through her naval history and see if there is anything which would indicate that she has a just to strength to the present. It is true that the reports show that her men make good with their guns, probably not so good as the American gunners, but the real test would be in their fighting under fire. Have they the command to take charge of those ships and move them under fire, who have been through the trial in former scraps? presume you get what I am driving at. It is a matter of experience."

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